

## ROO

- ROO'MY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.  
 With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*.  
 This sort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn  
 itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden*.  
 ROOST. *n. f.* [from *roost*, Saxon.]  
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.  
 Sooner than the matin-bell was rung,  
 He clapt his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryden*.  
 2. The act of sleeping.  
 A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange*.  
 Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the  
 body at *roost*. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.  
 To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roosten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with  
*roft*.]  
 1. To sleep as a bird.  
 The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange*.  
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.  
 ROOT. *n. f.* [*rots*, Swedish; *rood*, Danish.]  
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and sup-  
 plies the stems with nourishment.  
 The layers will in a month strike *root*, being planted in a  
 light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted.  
*Evelyn's Kalendar*.  
 When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take  
 a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the  
 ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take  
*root*. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;  
 And from one *root* the rising stem bellows  
 A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.  
 In October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against  
 spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 2. The bottom; the lower part.  
 Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach  
 They fasten'd. *Milton*.  
 These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about  
 the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent.  
 Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips,  
 and radishes. *Watts*.  
 4. The original; the first cause.  
 Why did my parents send me to the schools,  
 That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?  
 Since the desire to know first made men fools,  
 And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind. *Davies*.  
 Whence,  
 But from the author of all ill, could spring  
 So deep a malice, to confound the race  
 Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. ii.  
 The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth uni-  
 versally agreed in. *Temple*.  
 5. The first ancestor.  
 It was said,  
 That myself should be the *root*, and father  
 Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
 They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct  
 people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*.  
 6. Fixed residence.  
 That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dry*.  
 7. Impression; durable effect.  
 Having this way eafed the church, as they thought of su-  
 perfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those  
 things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper  
*root*. *Hooker's Eccles. Pol.*, l. iv. s. 14.  
 To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.  
 Her fallow leas  
 The daniel, hemlock and rank fumitory  
 Doth *root* upon. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Underneath the grove of fycamour,  
 That welkward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakespeare*.  
 The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep  
*rooting* from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*  
 After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by  
 loosening of the earth. *Bacon*.  
 The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in  
 deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*.  
 2. To turn up earth.  
 To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix deep in the earth.  
 When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,  
 And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,  
 At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*.  
 Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down  
 Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,  
 They left their courters. *Dryden's Æneis*.  
 2. To impress deeply.  
 The great important end that God designs it for, the gov-  
 ernment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its  
 being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of  
 being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*.

## ROR

- They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their  
 party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*.  
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.  
 He's a rank weed.  
 And we must *root* him out. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,  
 Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root* up  
 His country's peace. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.  
 The Egyptians think it sin to *root* up or to bite  
 Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite.  
*Raleigh's History of the World*.  
*Root* up wild olives from thy labour'd lands, *Dryden*.  
 The royal husbandman appear'd,  
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;  
 The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbish clear'd,  
 And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*.  
 4. To destroy; to banish.  
 Not to destroy, but *root* them out of heav'n. *Milton*.  
 In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,  
 If conscience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Granville*.  
 ROO'TED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.  
 Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,  
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakespeare*.  
 The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker founda-  
 tion, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love  
 of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.  
 You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing  
 places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift to Gog*.  
 ROO'TEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly.  
 They all do hate him as *rooted* as I. *Shakespeare*.  
 ROO'TY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.  
 ROPE. *n. f.* [Sax. *Saxon*; *reap*, *reap*, Dutch.]  
 1. A cord; a string; a halter.  
 Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,  
 And told thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare's Com. of Err.*  
 An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a found, and yet  
 the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the found can ascend. *Eu.*  
 Who would not guess there might be hopes,  
 The fear of gallows and *ropes*  
 Before their eyes, might reconcile  
 Their animosities a while. *Hamlet*.  
 I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a  
 book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should  
 find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke*.  
 Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no  
 trick in it. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.  
 2. Any row of things depending; as, a rope of onions.  
 To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into vitaceous;  
 to concrete into glutinous filaments.  
 Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and  
 partly stick to themselves: and therefore *rope* and draw them-  
 selves in threads; as pitch, glue and birdlime. *Bacon*.  
 In this close vessel place the earth accurs'd,  
 But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,  
 Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden*.  
 ROPE-DANCER. *n. f.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artist who dances  
 on a rope.  
 Salvan, amongst other publick shews, mentions the Pe-  
 taminari; probably derived from the Greek *πετασθαι*, which  
 signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of *rope-dancers*.  
*Watts's Mathematical Magick*.  
 Statius, posited on the highest of the two summits, the  
 people regarded with the same terror, as they look upon a *rope-*  
*dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison's Guardian*.  
 Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your  
 nimblest tumblers or *rope-dancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull,  
 to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot*.  
 ROPE-NESS. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.  
 ROPE-MAKER, or *reper*. *n. f.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who  
 makes ropes to sell.  
 The *rope-maker* bear me witness,  
 That I was lent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare's*  
 ROPE-RY. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-  
 TRICK.  
 What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his  
*ropery*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
 ROPE-TRICK. *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks;  
 tricks that deserve the halter.  
 She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: and  
 he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Shakespeare's*  
 ROPEY. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.  
 Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;  
 Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropey* wine, a dish  
 Of stotten herrings, or stale thinking fish. *Dryden's Jov.*  
 Take care  
 Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive  
 Precipitant the bawling *ropey* lees. *Philips*.  
 ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak for men.  
 Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent. *Gog*.  
 RORATION. *n. f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.  
 ROR'D.

## ROS

- RO'RD. *n. f.* [*roridis*, Lat.] Dewy.  
 A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the  
 liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance  
 through the capillary cavities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 RORIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dist.*  
 RORIFLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Dist.*  
 ROSARY. *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which  
 the Romanists number their prayers.  
 No *rosary* this votive beads.  
 Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland*.  
 Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a chaplet of  
 good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*.  
 ROSCIN. *adj.* [*rosidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew;  
 consisting of dew.  
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of  
 wine prey upon the *rosid* juice of the body. *Bacon*.  
 The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth  
 than upon another; for that earth is most *rosid*. *Bacon*.  
 ROSE. *n. f.* [*rosee*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower.  
 The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which  
 are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose  
 leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy  
 fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be  
 added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with  
 prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: 1. Wild briar or dog *rose*,  
 with large prickly hays. 2. The greater English apple-bear-  
 ing *rose*. 3. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*. 4. The  
 dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves. 5. The  
 striped Scotch *rose*. 6. The sweet briar or eglantine.  
 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of  
*roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough  
 to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and pro-  
 duce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*.  
 Make use of thy fast hours, season the slaves  
 For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd youth  
 To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.  
 Patience thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakespeare*.  
 Let us crown ourselves with *rose* buds, before they be wi-  
 ther'd. *Wisd.* ii. 8.  
 This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in moist *rose*  
 bushes, fail; but, in some good bearers, it will succeed. *Boyle*.  
 Here without thorn the *rose*.  
 For her th' unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope*.  
 To speak under the *Rose*. To speak any thing with safety, so as  
 not afterwards to be discovered.  
 By defining a secrecy to words *spoke* under the *rose*, we  
 mean, in society and conversation, from the ancient custom  
 in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their  
 heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 ROSE, pret. of *rose*.  
 Eve *rose* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*.  
 ROSEATE. *adj.* [*rosatus*, Fr. from *rose*.]  
 1. Rosy; full of roses.  
 I come, ye ghosts! prepare your *roseate* bow'rs,  
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*.  
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.  
 RO'SEN. *adj.* [from the noun.] crimson'd; flushed.  
 Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rosed* over with the  
 virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a  
 naked blind boy. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* Is in every respect larger than the com-  
 mon mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows  
 almost shrubby. *Miller*.  
 RO'SEMARY. *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant,  
 with a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper  
 lip or crest is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with  
 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-  
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like  
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the  
 pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-  
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-  
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.  
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms  
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosmary*;  
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
 Around their cell  
 Set rows of *rosmary* with flowering stem. *Dryden*.  
*Roemary* is small, but a very odoriferous shrub; the princi-  
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for  
 washing. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 The neighbours  
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,  
 Sprigg'd *rosmary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gog*.  
 ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently  
 sixteen shillings. *Dié*.  
 The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-*  
*nobles*, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Jesus*  
*nam transfigit per medium corum ibat*. *Camden's Remains*.

## ROT

- ROSEWATER. *n. f.* [*rosee* and *water*.] Water distilled from  
 roses.  
 Attend him with a silver basin  
 Full of *roswater*. *Shakespeare*.  
 His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rose-*  
*water* and sugar of roses. *Wiseeman's Surgery*.  
 ROSET. *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters.  
 Grind cerus with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and  
 vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peascham*.  
 RO'SIER. *n. f.* [*roser*, Fr.] A rosebush.  
 Her yellow golden hair  
 Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,  
 Ne other tire on her head did wear,  
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet *roser*. *Fairy Queen*.  
 ROSIN. *n. f.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]  
 1. Impurified turpentine; a juice of the pine.  
 The billows from the kindling prow retire,  
 Pitch, *rosin*, seaweed on red wings aspire. *Garth*.  
 2. Any impurified matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.  
 Tea contains little of a volatile spirit: its *rosin* or fixed oil,  
 which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by  
 redistilled spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.  
 Bouscheus who could sweetly sing,  
 Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay*.  
 RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example  
 should perhaps be *rosely*. See ROSSEL.  
 The best foil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temp.*  
 RO'SSEL. *n. f.*  
 A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black, is what  
 they are usually planted in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rosel*.]  
 In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper:  
 that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *roselly* top,  
 and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of  
 ships.  
 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallees of  
 the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot*.  
 RO'STRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. The beak of a bird.  
 2. The beak of a ship.  
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.  
 Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was  
 the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to  
 the common speaking place in Rome, where orations were  
 made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium,  
 which the Romans overthrew. *Peascham on Drawing*.  
 Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,  
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison*.  
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver  
 in the common alembicks; also a crooked siphon, which the  
 surgeons use in some cases for the dilation of wounds. *Quin.*  
 RO'SY. *adj.* [*rosus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beau-  
 ty, colour, or fragrance.  
 When the *rosy* finger'd morning fair,  
 Weary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,  
 Had sped her purple robe through dewy air. *Fa. Queen*.  
 A smile that glow'd  
 Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton*.  
 Fairest blossom! do not flight  
 That age, which you may know so soon;  
 The *rosy* morn resigns her light,  
 And milder glory to the noon. *W. Wier*.  
 The *rosy* finger'd morn appears,  
 And from her mantle shakes her tears,  
 In promise of a glorious day. *Dryden's Æneis*.  
 As Theffalian deeds the race adorn,  
 So *rosy* colour'd Helen is the pride  
 Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden*.  
 While blooming youth and gay delight  
 Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,  
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior*.  
 To ROT. *v. n.* [from *rot*, Saxon; *ratten*, Dutch.] To putrify;  
 to lose the cohesion of its parts.  
 A man may *rot* even here.  
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
 And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot*. *Shakespeare*.  
 Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bo-  
 dies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones  
 would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were se-  
 cured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*.  
 To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.  
 No wood stone that was cut down alive, but such as was  
 rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*.  
 Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,  
 And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholesome year. *Dryden*.  
 ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A diffemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.  
 In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine  
 of the mange, and not a goose or duckling thrived. *B. Johns.*  
 The